

All Coffee Schools Will Open On Monday, Sept. 14

The Coffee County Board of Education has set Monday, September 14th, as opening date for the schools of the county. This includes high and elementary schools, both white and colored. This opening date will be observed by practically all counties in this section of the state.

The board has made plans to run all county elementary schools for a full eight-month term. Although the money has not yet been appropriated, plans have already been made to have a special session of the legislature to provide the necessary funds. There will be no incidental fees in the county elementary school system. The institute for colored teachers will be held in Elba on Friday, September 11. Institute for white teachers will also be held here on Saturday, September 12.

At a later date we hope to give a complete list of schools and teachers.

MR. WHITMAN KILLS 'EM IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Mr. J. A. Whitman, Elba Route 2, has the biggest rattlesnake story we have had this year. Last Thursday he killed a total of 23 rattlesnakes and then had time to finish repairing his fence.

Mr. Whitman states that he was repairing a wire fence where it had fallen across an old stump, when suddenly he discovered that he was working right over a large rattlesnake. The snake was in a coil but did not strike. Mr. Whitman got an old fence post with which to kill the snake but noticed that the snake crawled near the stump hole and stopped, then he could see the small snakes entering her open mouth.

After killing the reptile with his axe and cutting it in two, he counted and killed 22 small snakes measuring about eight or ten inches in length. The mother was a short snake measuring only about three feet and had seven rattles. Mr. Whitman stated that the small snakes showed signs of fight, even shaking their tails as though they had rattles.

STUDY CLUB TO HOLD FIRST MEETING OF YEAR—

The Study Club will hold its first meeting of the new club year Thursday afternoon, September 3, at three o'clock, at the home of Mrs. W. M. Ringsdorf, Mrs. L. S. Estier will be joint hostess.

SINGING AT VICTORIA

Everybody has a special invitation to an all-day singing (next Sunday), at Victoria, to be held in the school building. Everybody come and bring their books and lunch.

Committee.

Mrs. A. A. McDonald, of Louisville, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett for several days.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

The Elba Public Schools will open on September 14 along with other schools of the county. Superintendent J. C. Dixon states that the faculty is not complete at this time but he hopes to have all places filled by next week. He has issued the following notice to all students, old and new:

"We would like for all who are contemplating going out for football to report at the school building next Monday afternoon at 2:30; this includes all who have been in school here previously and those expecting to enter for the first time this year.

All who expect to take typing and shorthand, home economics and agriculture, are requested to meet Tuesday morning at 9:00. This is for the purpose of working out a schedule so as to accommodate the greatest number possible. If you expect to take either course, be sure and report. Regular registration will not be until Monday, the 14th.

ELBA PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS HELPFUL DEFENSE BOOKS

The Elba Public Library, operating under a WPA project, has an important part in the Works Progress Administration of Alabama's War Service program. Books and pamphlets dealing with the subject of defense, and how a civilian can have a part in the defense program of his country, may be found in the library.

Listed below are some of the books and pamphlets which may be of interest along these lines: Victory Through Air Power, by Seversky.

"The Making of Tomorrow, by de Sauters.

War and Peace, by Tolstoy.

War Facts, a handbook for speakers on war production.

Small Town Manual for Community Action.

The Four Freedoms.

Correct and Respectful Display of U. S. Flag.

The American Preparation For War.

Facts About Our Soldiers.

Blackouts, prepared by the War Department.

WESLEYAN GUILD MET
FOR MISSION PROGRAM—

The Wesleyan Society Guild met at the Methodist Church on Monday evening, August 24, for a mission program. Minutes of the meeting were read and the roll was called by Mrs. Lois Cawley, in the absence of the secretary.

The following program was rendered: Talk on "How Lovely is This Dwelling Place," by Miss Laverne Johnson. Song, "The Church," was sung by the group.

Miss Wilma Godwin discussed "A Time of Preparation."

Mrs. C. P. Roberts was welcomed as a visitor, and after singing "The Living Church," the meeting was dismissed with the watchword.

Mr. I. N. Heath, who has been confined to his room, suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism, for several weeks, does not show much improvement. He has the sympathy of his numerous friends.

All kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHIEVHOLET—Service

Scrap Rubber Wanted

We are again authorized to buy your Scrap Rubber, and are urging every one in this territory to join in the campaign of salvaging every pound of this valuable material for the war effort. Look everywhere and bring in every pound you can find. We will pay you for it, cash.

ELBA OIL COMPANY

F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

THE ELBA CLIPPER

FSA Families Are Harvesting Big Crop Of Food

By Nell Fannin Hutchison

F. S. A. families in Coffee County, from those who have just gained a toe-hold in the steep climb toward economic independence to those who can practically see over the top, months ago, resolved one and all to increase food production and share their "something to eat" where it was most needed. The results of this resolution are already apparent.

One would think that Mr. and Mrs. John B. Watson, who have eight children to feed, would consider that about all two people could supply, but not so. They were eager to be a part of the Food for Freedom program. Mr. Watson owns a farm which had a Federal Land Bank loan against it when he applied for a FSA loan with which to operate early in the present year. A satisfactory agreement was reached with his creditor so that the FSA funds were available. Part of the money was used to buy a pressure cooker, a cow, 100 baby chicks and 32 dozen fruit jars.

"I have learned one thing this year," said Mrs. Watson, wiping her stained hands on her clear white apron. "A woman that tends to her business has no time for field work, but what she does at the house is worth more than her time in the field."

Mrs. Watson's "business" in 1942 in addition to mothering eight children, washing, sewing and cooking for the ten family members, has to date included filling 300 quart jars with food, drying a quantity of vegetables and fruits. Her total coming last year was 100 quarts.

"We never had over 25 chickens at one time until this year," she stated. There are 125 hens and pullets in her flock after the fryers were sold or eaten.

The Watsons owned one cow, one sow and 15 chickens at the beginning of the year. The purchase of the extra cow has given the family more milk and butter than they ever had before.

Mrs. Watson will sell more hogs than ever before in his life, approximately \$100 worth. His 1941 hog sales were \$50. He has increased his peanut acreage efficiently to be able to dig 50 per cent more than last year.

The total cash expenditures for food for this family of ten in 1942 has been \$50. Their garden, root crops, milk, butter, eggs, fryers, meat and lard have been home grown.

Two of the boys, Junior, 12, and Huland, 16, are fattening 4-H calves in order to add to the "food for freedom."

The estimated cash returns from the family's cows, hogs and chickens will equal that of their field crops.

V. L. Meredith, of Pleasant Ridge community, is one of those who has climbed the steep hill. When he has harvested his present crop, he will be entirely out of debt, with all obligations met, and will have sufficient money to operate another year.

A pasture, properly developed, cut back and fertilized, has been one of the chief factors in putting Mr. Meredith "in the clear." He expects to sell \$700 worth of cattle that have grazed there this year. Twenty of the 29 head grazing now, were raised on the farm. The others were bought as feeders.

The Meredith farm contains 160 acres, with 75 in cultivation. His Spanish peanuts were increased 200 per cent over 1941 and his running peanuts were increased for hog production. He expects to step-up his hog sales, which were \$200 in 1941, to \$500 this year.

Five hundred quarts of food (same as last year) will be on the pantry shelves for next year's consumption.

The income for this family of eight comes from the sale of poultry, hogs, cattle, cotton, butter, cream and eggs. A continuous garden is grown with several new varieties added to the diet, carrots, soy beans, etc. Mr. Meredith is one of the few families in the county who grew blue lupine last year and saved his own seed.

The family participates in all group work, is a member of the health association and veterinary association and attends meetings held by related agencies.

Four kids at the circus could not have had more fun than four neighbor men who were painting the house of one of them, W. D. Cook, when the reporter was visiting farm families out the Damascus road from Enterprise.

Ladders, saw-horses, a farm wagon and what not, provided footing as the busy brushes slap-

REV. FOX ACCEPTS CALL TO ELBA BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. O. M. Fox, of Sulligent, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Elba Baptist Church, according to announcement made Saturday by the Board of Deacons.

Rev. Fox conducted the revival in the local church this summer and will be pleasantly remembered by members of the church as well as other Christian people of Elba. It is understood that he was the unanimous choice of the pulpit committee and the church in conference also voted unanimously to call him as the pastor.

In a letter to Mr. H. H. Fuller, board chairman, Rev. Fox stated that he was planning to move to Elba about the 15th of September.

PREACHING SUNDAY AT ELBA CHURCH OF CHRIST

Minister J. C. Dixon announces that regular services will be held at Elba Church of Christ, next Sunday, September 6. Preaching services will begin at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Everyone is invited to attend.

Need white paint on the house side. "We will be through in a day and a half," one of them volunteered.

The former ambassador, who said these atrocities represented the "ugly" side of Japanese nature, assailed the "Japanese military machine which brought on this war," charging it with beastiality.

Grew said Japanese friends had endeavored to help him and other American prisoners after the Pearl Harbor attack, but said that as patriots, they, too, would fight for their emperor and country "to the last ditch if necessary."

"The Japanese," he continued, "have put great store in what they consider to be the white man's 'dabbiness.'"

"They took upon us Americans as constitutional weaknesses, demanding our daily comforts and unwilling to make the sacrifices and Spartan simplicity and the hardness and toughness demanded by war."

They attach great importance to the former dignity in the United States over the war issue and they still count on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation can find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they feel, Japan will be in complete control of all East Asia.

When they attack, they make no provision for failure; they left no road open for retreat," he said.

"They struck with all the force and power at their command. And they will continue to fight in the same manner until they are utterly crushed."

Grew Says Japs Can Be Defeated Only In Battle

WASHINGTON — A "swash-buckling" Japan could be crushed only by an offensive war leading to "complete defeat in battle," Joseph C. Grew, for 10 years United States ambassador to Tokyo, told the nation Saturday night.

Grew, in his first public report since returning on the Gripsholm, warned that America was fighting a "powerful fighting machine," a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken even by successive defeats, who will certainly not be broken by economic hardships.

He said the Japs were a people who "individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their emperor and their nation and who can be brought to earth only by x x x complete defeat in battle."

Confirming atrocity stories of other Americans back from Japan, Grew told of the bayoneting of captured soldiers and the "water cure" given elderly American missionaries.

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NEW BROCKTON SCHOOL FACULTY IS ANNOUNCED

The New Brockton High School will open the 1942-43 session on Monday, September 14, according to announcement made Tuesday by Principal Olen D. Robertson. The full faculty of the school will be as follows:

Olen D. Robertson, principal.

B. A. Johnson, vocational agriculture.

Mrs. Ethel P. Johnson, vocational home economics.

Mrs. Helen C. Hudson, senior high English and commercial.

Mrs. Minnie S. Rainey, social studies and English.

Mrs. Trella S. Hogg, social studies.

A. C. Freeman, Jr., science and physical education.

Mrs. Margaret B. Herring, occupations and physical education.

*Mrs. Lucille B. Jones, junior high mathematics.

Miss Alma Fosom, 6th grade.

Miss Mollie Belle Sawyer, fifth and sixth grades.

Mrs. Amanda F. Sawyer, fifth grade.

Mrs. Madlyn M. Wise, fourth grade.

Mrs. Sallie M. Calhoun, third grade.

Mrs. Gusie M. Marsh, second grade.

Mrs. Merle E. Hayes, second grade.

Miss Mattie Fosom 1st grade.

Miss Gwendolyn Tatam, first grade.

*Teacher of music to be selected.

MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER
FOR MRS. BRYAN—

One of the most delightful affairs of the season was the miscellaneous shower given in honor of Mrs. Wayland Bryan nee Miss Pastore Mack, at the home of Mrs. Will Vaughan, on August 29, 1942, from 4 till 6 o'clock.

Floral decorations for the living room and gift room consisted of pink roses and Boston ferns. The doorway leading to the dining room was artistically framed with beautiful dusty pink roses and Boston ferns with large urns of ferns on either side of the door.

Refreshments consisting of punch, sandwiches, cookies and mints were served from the dining room. The lace-covered table was covered by the punch bowl surrounded by a bed of roses, white lilies and ferns. Tall white candles burned on either side.

Miss Laura Smith, who greeted the guests as they entered, was dressed in a lovely costume of blue. The receiving line was composed of Mrs. Will Vaughan, who wore a flowered bengal dress; Mrs. Bryan, the honoree, attractively gowned in a red and blue floral printed faille, with a corsage of red sweetheart rosebuds; the bride's mother, Mrs. Mack, wore a blue and white ensemble; and Miss Gusie Nelson, aunt of the groom, was lovely in a silk print.

Miss Margie Shipley, who presided over the bride's book, was wearing a sheer red dress.

Miss Annie Jo Cook, who directed the guests to the dining room, was dressed in an emerald linen. Miss Allene Stroud, who presided over the refreshments, was gowned in a black silk flat cap.

About one hundred guests called during the afternoon.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

Census Bureau ginning report shows that 425 bales of cotton were ginned in Coffee County from the crop of 1942, prior to August 16, as compared with a total of 1,783 bales ginned to the same date from the 1941 crop. The crop of 1941 is given as 7,396 bales. The report was released as of August 29 by Jesse L. Hildreth, special agent. In checking over our files it is noted that only 31 bales were reported as ginned prior to August 16, 1940.

Sgt. Sam McCollough has returned to Camp Gruber, Okla., after spending several days with relatives here. Mrs. McCollough returned with him.

C. F. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Freeman, of Montgomery, spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Freeman and family in West Elba.

Big Farm Meeting Will Be Held In Ozark Saturday

A Farm Price Cramme meeting is scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 5th, at two o'clock, at the courthouse in Ozark. Senator John H. Bankhead, Congressman Henry B. Steagall, and President Walter Randolph, of the Alabama Farm Bureau, will attend and speak to the farmers and others on prices of farm commodities and their relation to the prosperity of the people in this state and nation.

Everyone in this section of the state is cordially invited to be present and hear what these national farm leaders have to say about farm economics. We hope many of you will attend.

T. M. Borland, President, Dale Co. Farm Bureau.

WINGATE FULLER DIES AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

Funeral services were held on Thursday, August 27, at Zion Chapel Church for Wingate Fuller, aged 62, who passed away at a Troy hospital Wednesday following a long illness. He was born in Pike County but moved to Coffee when a small child, and resided in the Zion Chapel community 22 years. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Anna Fuller, two daughters, Mrs. Willie Knight, Talladega, Miss Janette Fuller, Elba; six sons, Curtis Fuller, Union Springs; Busson, Macon and Gerald Fuller, Talladega; Redford and Truman Fuller, Elba. He also leaves four brothers and two sisters.

Services were conducted by Rev. B. F. Pierce and Rev. Q. P. Jones at Zion Chapel Church. Burial was in the church cemetery. Pallbearers were: Willie Jacobs, Dewey Mickler, Monroe Jacobs, Jim Jackson, Frank Price and Henry Strickland. Hayes Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

Refreshments consisting of punch, sandwiches, cookies and mints were served from the dining room. The lace-covered table was covered by the punch bowl surrounded by a bed of roses, white lilies and ferns. Tall white candles burned on either side.

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The marriage of Miss Martha Claire Kennedy to James Aubrey Parker took place August 12. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Robert Kennedy and the late Mr. Kennedy, of Brundidge, and is a graduate of State Teachers' College in Troy.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, of Elba, and is a graduate of State Teachers' College in Troy. He is at present stationed at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, in the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Robert Kennedy.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

Winning This War

is the biggest job America has ever tackled. It calls for clear, cool heads and hard work all around. Money worries must not be allowed to impede our effort.

Now is the time to live thriftily, to pay off debts, to invest regularly in U. S. War Savings Bonds, to take good care of your home and of everything else you own.

YOURS FOR BETTER BANKING SERVICE

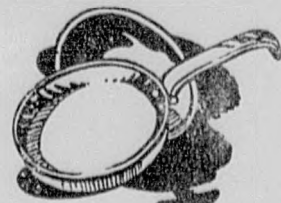
ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier
LUNA DELLE RINGO, Assistant Cashier



What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The mess kit is one of the most important items in the Soldier's equipment. It consists generally of a pan, a plastic canteen and cup, a fork, knife and spoon, all in a canvas pack cover. The total cost runs up to about \$2.00.



Canteens and other items such as handles on knives and forks, formerly made of aluminum, are now plastic. Alloy has replaced stainless steel. You can buy many of these mess kits for our boys with your purchases of War Bonds and Stamps. Invest at least 10 percent of your income in War Bonds or Stamps every pay day and top the quota in your country. U.S. Treasury Department

NOTICE—ENLIST NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The Navy Recruiting Officer, Frank East Bargmanier, Dothan will be in Elba every Tuesday from 8:00 a. m. to 1:00 o'clock p. m., and in Enterprise every Tuesday from 1:30 to 6:00 p. m.

Mrs. Fay Spurlin and little son, Dick Jones, will leave today for Tampa, Fla., to join Mr. Spurlin who has been in the Florida navy for several weeks.

Mrs. Margaret Bricken and daughter, Rachel, returned Saturday from Atlanta, where they spent the week visiting relatives.

ALABAMA BIRTHS NEAR ALL-TIME PEAK RECORD

Indications are that more Alabama babies were born last year than in any other since 1927, and more than in any year covered by the vital statistics reports except 1926 and 1927, the State Department of Health announced Monday. The vital statistics reports began in 1910.

Making public provisional 1941 birth reports just completed by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the department pointed out that on the basis of these reports, 1941 births totaled 61,047, or more than those for any other year except the two already mentioned. It emphasized, however, that the 1941 total might be shown by final reports, which will not be completed for some time, to be somewhat different from that indicated by the provisional reports.

If the provisional 1941 reports are shown to be approximately correct, last year's births exceeded by more than 1,000 the 1940 total of 60,065.

The provisional 1941 birth rate was 22.4 per 1,000 population, as compared with a final 1940 rate of only 22.2 per 1,000 population. The final 1935 rate of 22.8 per 1,000 population was the most recent rate higher than that for last year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saxon and children, Betty George and Jimmy, visited relatives in Elba during the week-end enroute to their home in Birmingham from a visit to the Gulf Coast.

Mr. Howard Allen, of Tuscaloosa, spent the past week-end in Elba, guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brunson.

Miss Marjorie Brunson returned to Elba last week from the University of Alabama where she has been attending summer classes.

Mr. W. L. Walsh returned Friday from Scottsboro where he spent several days with his mother and other relatives.

Need More Care In Blackouts

Early Tests Show Window Coverings Too Easily Penetrated by Light

NEW YORK—Preliminary blackouts have shown that many people make one of the commonest mistakes. They forget that black cloth is not necessarily opaque. In spite of carefully covered windows, the light shone through the sheer material or the loose woven material like a beacon.

In England these careless blackouts in the early part of the war brought an air raid warden's wrath down on the innocent culprit.

Trial and error has proved that one of the most effective blackouts is accomplished by lining the heavy drapes with black material and pulling them to an overlapping at the center of the window.

Sliding Drapes Show Light. However, even this has its head-aches, according to the air raid wardens. It seems that Americans make a practice of hanging their drapes slightly free from the windows, and in most cases this means a rim of light all around the heavy curtaining, that is as telltale as an open window with the shade flapping in the breeze. Close fitting valances across the top take care of that little matter very nicely.

Incidentally, these drapes that slide along on an extra curtain rod are no good. They show light.

Where blackouts have been practiced frequently—in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and in Seattle—many of the homes have a definitely changed look. This is because all transoms, and pretty little colored glass ornamentation beside the doors have been blacked out permanently. These tricky little odd-shaped pieces of glass were too hard to mask successfully, so, in many cases, they have been permanently covered with heavy curtaining or have been painted with black paint both sides, to achieve the desired effect.

Britain Finds Way. Luckily, because these windows in the roof are a perfect beacon.

During the early stages of the war, the British had a good deal of trouble with their skylights. Observation planes soon spotted the offending homes and warnings were issued to paint the glass on both sides.

Britain finally solved the problem of blackout windows with permanent cover-all wooden frames which are screwed into the wooden window frame on each side. In case of bombing it gives added protection against flying glass. The blackout frames have an added advantage in that most of them contain a covered slot for ventilation.

Apparently the thing New Yorkers fear most is a shutdown of electricity. Stores are practically sold out of flashlights. Some of the big shops selling electrical equipment are displaying signs which suggest, gently of course, that the buyer look over the old flashlight at home to see whether it cannot be fixed up good as new by the purchase of a bulb or new batteries.

Heavy blackout materials have been whisked from the counters almost as fast as they appeared, and ready to use blackout curtains are practically sold out.

Reader Interest Higher On Religious Subjects NEW YORK—World affairs and religion dominated reader interest at the public library of Cooper Union during 1939, a report by Maurice H. Smith, acting librarian, said.

For the first time since the library was established, Smith said, books on religion "have moved into a challenging position in reader preference."

He said demand centered on works dealing with the background of wars in Europe and the Far East, international problems which confront the United States, and published discussions of the possibility of American involvement in war.

Nicety Over Nickel WORCESTER, MASS.—Otis Carl Williams received a refund after his trip to Florida. St. Petersburg officials discovered he had put ten cents into a parking meter instead of five cents, so they sent him the change, in stamps.

Woman Paid for Job She Did Free 20 Years SAVANNAH, GA.—Thanks to WPA, Mrs. J. Astor Ward now will be paid for work she has done 20 years out of the goodness of her heart. Mrs. Ward, a Savannah resident, had been appointed hostess in charge of entertainment at the United States Marine hospital here. For 20 years she has entertained the patients with talented dancing groups, kindergarten classes and other fun-makers under her direction.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Borton returned last Friday from a vacation trip to Shelbyville, Tennessee, where they visited relatives and friends.

THE ELBA CLIPPER

THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY "THE MALTESE FALCON"

Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor Admission 10c and 25c

FRIDAY—Double Feature "BULLET SCARS"

Starting—Regis Toomey, Adelle Longmire Also Serial and Western. Admission 10c and 25c

SATURDAY ALL DAY "NORTH FROM THE LONE STAR"

Starting—Bill Elliott, In his newest thriller Serial and Comedy Admission 10c and 20c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY "SUSPICION"

Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine Admission 10c and 25c

TUESDAY Only—Bargain Day "NEW WINE"

Starting—Tommy Mason Admission 10c and 11c

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY "ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"

Starting—Froddie March, Martha Scott Admission 10c and 25c

Buy War Bonds Every Pay Day Let's Double Our Quota

AMOS MEMORIAL SING

The Sacred Harp singers met at St. John Church last Sunday, August 23, and spent the day singing songs in the Sacred Harp.

The class was called to order by D. P. Wilks. The introductory lesson was led by R. H. Moore. Prayer by D. P. Wilks.

The following officers were elected for the day: D. P. Wilks, chairman; W. C. Clark, vice-chairman; J. R. Clark, secretary; Alvin Wilks and E. A. Lowery, committee.

The following leaders led three songs each in the forenoon: E. A. Lowery, W. M. Matthews, J. J. Moore, J. C. Bragg. Recess ten minutes.

Class called to order by W. C. Clark. The following leaders led three songs each: O. T. Head, Mrs. Pearl Clark, Mrs. Rosie Lee Clark, A. W. Matthews, W. C. Barr, J. A. Clark, Alvin Wilks. Dismissed one hour for dinner.

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Classified Advertising

If you want to buy, sell, swap, rent or locate lost property, try an adv. in this column.

FOR SALE—29 good feeder pigs, 17c lb. E. G. BRUNSON, New Brockton, Ala.

STRAY HOG—Spotted gilt weighing about 25 pounds been at my place two or three weeks. Owner will please call for hog. JACK VEAL, Elba, Ala.

ONE LOT OF HOGS FOR SALE—Including sows and pigs, some piggy. See Roy Hutchinson, New Brockton, phone 67.

FOR SALE—One Sawmill and Unit complete, with Edger and Belts new, three block carriage, Frick make. Also one International Truck, D33, and Trailer in good condition; and four Steers, all in fine shape. Will sell right.

A. L. MILES, Greenwood, Rt. 2, Alabama. A27-S17

WRITE A WANT AD CASH IN ON STUFF IN THE ATTIC

Lt. James C. Swain, of Ft. Sill Okla., arrived in Elba Monday for several days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swain, and other relatives and friends of this section.

Mrs. Grace Ebert, director of the Coffee County Department of Public Welfare, is spending her vacation this week on the Gulf coast.

Miss Jeannette Garrett has returned to Birmingham to resume her school work after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Boots Deal and Miss Maxine Darby, of Greenville, visited relatives and friends in Elba during the week-end.

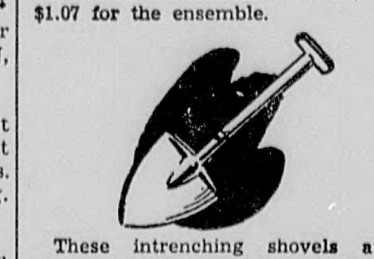
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Go to Church next Sunday.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

When the Marines get their service packs, there is included therein a bright shiny new shovel cased in a muslin carrier. The shovel costs 68 cents and the carrier 39 cents, or \$1.07 for the ensemble.



These trenching shovels are used by the Marines around camp, digging trenches, setting up barbed wire entanglements and in many other ways. Your purchase of War Bonds and Stamps every pay day can readily equip our forces with these necessary implements for warfare. Invest at least ten percent of your income every pay day. Buy War Bonds and Stamps from your bank, your postoffice and at retail stores.

U.S. Treasury Department Mrs. Henry J. Smith and daughter, Linda, returned to Columbus, Ga., Wednesday. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. C. Brunson, Sr., and Mrs. Claude Smith.

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Lt. James C. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swain, Miss Marjorie Swain, and Mrs. E. F. Lunsford were visitors in Montgomery Tuesday.

Barring an unlikely weather disaster, the year's output of foods in the United States and Canada will set new records. The United States has a long start toward setting a new food production record for the third year in a row.

Go to Church next Sunday.

WINTER LEGUME SEED PATCHES ARE IMPORTANT

AUBURN, Ala.—Experience of recent years shows that it is entirely possible to produce a large quantity of winter legume seed in Alabama, reports J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist. "Seed production should certainly be encouraged in 1942-43," he says in presenting the following facts:

Hairy vetch seed have been saved successfully in North Alabama, especially in the Tennessee Valley.

Even though Willamette vetch has been disappointing in some areas it should not be dropped. It is a heavy seed producer most seasons in the upper half of the State.

The new strain of Monantha vetch developed by the Alabama Experiment Station is very good. Seed production trials in 1941-42 were successful in practically all parts of the State.

The Calley pea is a good winter legume for the Black Belt, especially with Johnson grass. Every farmer in the Black Belt should have a seed patch this fall.

In South Alabama from Greenville and Troy south, blue lupine is the best winter legume found so far. A seed patch on all farms where the seed supply will permit is advised.

Crimson clover is an abundant seed producer on fallowed land.

FARMERS ADVISED TO DO MORE SOIL BUILDING

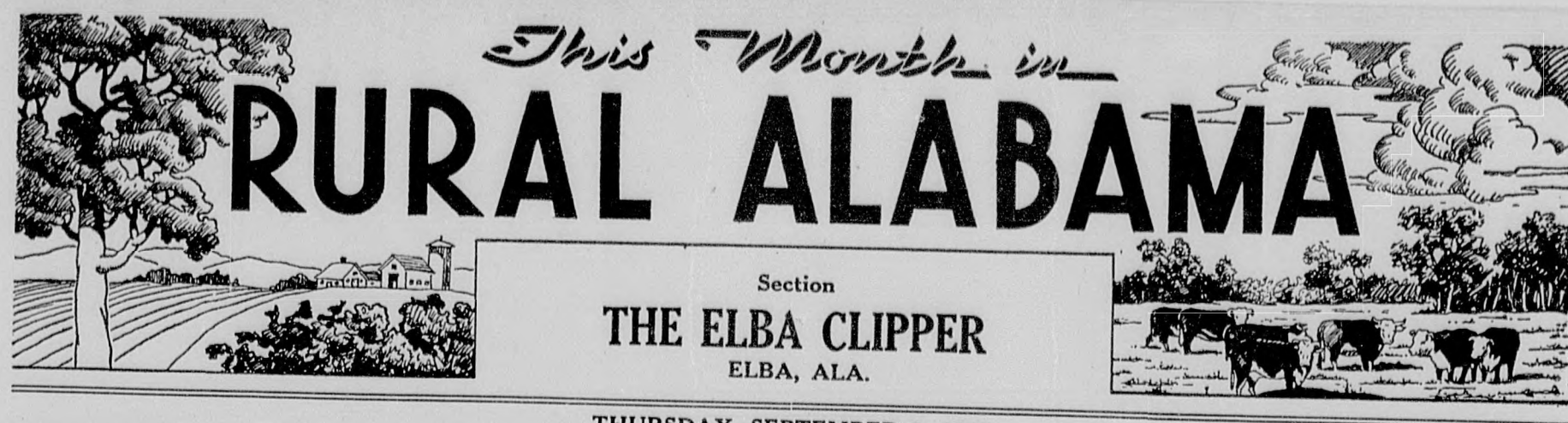
AUBURN, Ala.—Alabama farmers are reminded this week that they should try to use all allowances set up under the AAA program for soil building practices, "and then do more, if possible, to help win the war."

W. B. Crawley, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, said that payments, in more cases, should cover actual expense for carrying out approved conservation practices, within the limit of the soil building allowance.

Many farmers have done double or more, than what is required under the AAA program. And their farms tell the story in enriched land and higher yields.

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Lime Becomes More Important

WITH Alabama farming changing to include the use of more annual and perennial legumes, pastures, small grains, and other feed crops, lime has become an essential part of the fertilizer program in the State.

Prior to the depression, Alabama agriculture, J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, points out, was largely a simple system of corn, cotton and some forage crops and lime was not included to any great extent in the fertilizer program.

With an increase in livestock and the necessity for producing higher yields on smaller acreages of cotton, the need for feed crops and legumes has become greater. As this change takes place the need for lime increases.

Legumes are the best means for improving Alabama soils. In tests over a long period at Andalusia, Wiregrass Substation, Brownsville, Hackleburg and Sand Mountain Substation lime was found necessary to a good growth of winter (Continued on page 5)

We're All For It

MILES ALDRIDGE, 4-H club boy in Chilton County, offers a suggestion on how peace might come to the world. He says:

"The cow offers the best means for world peace and good will that I know of, because if everybody drank as much buttermilk as they ought to, peace and harmony would be bound to prevail everywhere. It would be impossible for people to be fussy and fall out and fight if they were full of good, old-fashioned buttermilk. Even a dictator could not do it, for when a fellow is full of good will and good cheer he just doesn't want to make any trouble for anybody."

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For Rent

OUT in the wheat growing country here's a new angle on wheat storage, which is quite a problem there: A South Dakota tourist cabin proprietor has rented nine cabins for storing 15,000 bushels of wheat at six cents per bushel for a year.

(Continued on page 5)

Record Acreage Of Legumes And Small Grains Is Expected

WITH winter legume and small grain planting time rolling around, Alabama farmers are expected to set a record acreage to these crops. To prevent erosion, build land, and furnish feed, farmers are turning to legumes and small grains.

And they are right, too. These crops will do the job. Winter legumes are the best means farmers have to assure themselves of a supply of nitrogen for corn and other crops in 1943. In the face of a possible shortage in commercial nitrogen these crops take on added importance. Additional feed can be produced on the farm.

Close attention should be given to the factors making for success with winter legumes and small grains on an adequate acreage this year, says W. W. Cotney, assistant extension agronomist. This is necessary if we are to make our greatest contribution to the war effort.

Remember—To earn full AAA payments you must complete those farm measures listed on your 1942 farm plan sheet (or approved substitute). Study these measures. See what you have done—and need to do. Then try your best to do what needs to be done.

November 30—just a short time away—is the closing date for the 1942 AAA program.

LEGUMES Acres to Plant: All that can be turned next spring.

Time to Plant: In North Alabama plant late August to early October. In South Alabama September 15 to November 1.

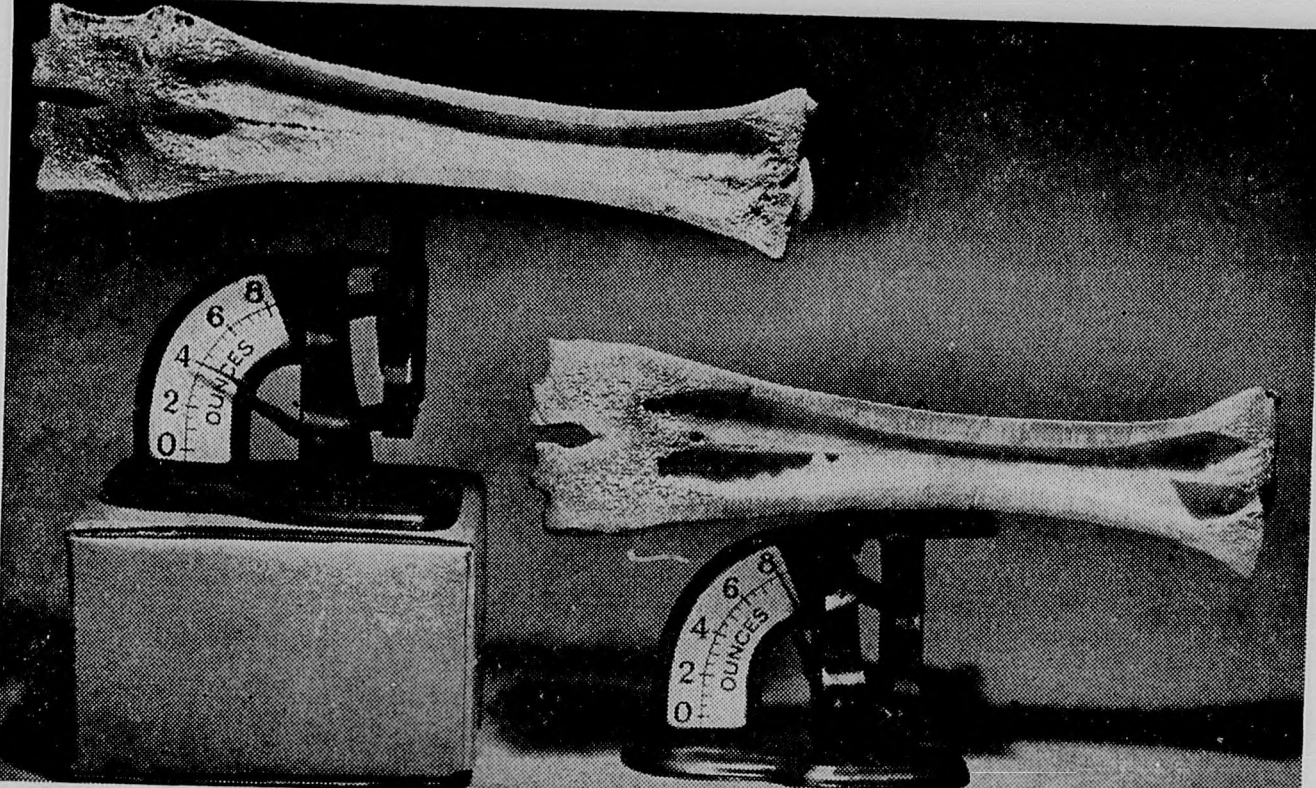
Fertilizer: 300 to 400 pounds of an 0-14-10 or 300 to 400 pounds superphosphate or 500 to 600 pounds basic slag per acre.

Inoculation: Inoculate all winter legumes seed with proper kind of inoculation before planting.

Hairy Vetch: This variety is more widely grown over entire State than any of the other vetches. Is used as a soilbuilding crop, in combination with small grains as a winter hay crop, and to some extent as a grazing crop. However, it is not as good for grazing as the clovers.

Sow 20 pounds of seed or more per acre. Satisfactory yields of seed are produced on many farms, particularly in the northern half of the State.

Monantha Vetch: This variety is about two weeks earlier than hairy vetch. The Lafayette strain, developed by Dr. H. R. Albrecht of the Alabama Experiment Station, shows particular promise in that it has stood the cold temperatures of the last few winters and produces high seed yields. Many farmers over the entire State are now using Monantha (Continued on page 8)



Here's an example of what happens to bone development of animals grazing phosphated legumes and grasses. These bones, taken from animals of same breed and age and photographed by TVA, show half as much as does the bone (right) from the calf receiving grasses and legumes from phosphated soils. Through unit demonstration areas throughout the Tennessee Valley the TVA, in cooperation with Extension Services, is helping farmers improve and conserve their soils and grow better livestock through greater use of lime and phosphate.



GIRLS' MOCCASIN OXFORDS

Comfortable, Practical! \$1.95

Classic moccasin type—favorite of school girls everywhere! Tan with black stitching, kicker on quarter. Solid leather with rubber heels. Sizes 10 to 2.

SCHOOL SHOES Smart styles for misses and children in tan, two-tone combinations, black. Sizes 2½ to 9, 8½ to 12.

\$1.95 pr.

SADDLE OXFORDS Brown and white saddle shoes with rubber soles—also gillie tie styles. Sizes 2½ to 9.

\$2.45 pr.

BOYS' RUBBER SOLE SHOES \$2.98

Brown elk leather with sturdy heel-toe rubber soles! Just the style that boys like—and made to give good long service! Don't miss 'em! Sizes 1 to 6.

FOR LITTLE BOYS All solid leather with water-resistant outer soles. Brown with plain vamp. Others in black.

\$1.95 pr.

FOR YOUNG MEN Black or tan cap toe Bal oxford, oak tanned leather sole, rubber heels. Also cross crossed vamp with semi-soft toe in tan.

\$3.95 pr.

FEDERATED STORES ELBA, ALABAMA

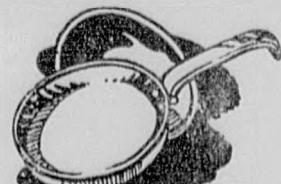
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Borton returned last Friday from a vacation trip to Shelbyville, Tennessee, where they visited relatives and friends.

BLEED THROUGH

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The mess kit is one of the most important items in the Soldier's equipment. It consists generally of a pan, a plastic canteen and cup, a fork, knife and spoon, all in a canvas pack cover. The total cost runs up to about \$2.00.



Canteens and other items such as handles on knives and forks, formerly made of aluminum, are now plastic. Alloy has replaced stainless steel. You can buy many of these mess kits for our boys with your purchases of War Bonds and Stamps. Invest at least 10 percent of your income in War Bonds or Stamps every pay day and top the quota in your country. U.S. Treasury Department

NOTICE—ENLIST NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

The Navy Recruiting Officer, Frank East Bargmanier, Dothan will be in Elba every Tuesday from 8:00 a. m. to 1:00 o'clock p. m., and in Enterprise every Tuesday from 1:30 to 6:00 p. m.

Mrs. Fay Spurlin and little son, Dick Jones, will leave today for Tampa, Fla., to join Mr. Spurlin who has been in the Florida navy for several weeks.

Mrs. Margaret Bricken and daughter, Rachel, returned Saturday from Atlanta, where they spent the week visiting relatives.

ALABAMA BIRTHS NEAR ALL-TIME PEAK RECORD

Indications are that more Alabama babies were born last year than in any other since 1927, and more than in any year covered by the vital statistics reports except 1926 and 1927, the State Department of Health announced Monday. The vital statistics reports began in 1910.

Making public provisional 1941 birth reports just completed by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the department pointed out that on the basis of these reports, 1941 births totaled 61,047, or more than those for any other year except the two already mentioned. It emphasized, however, that the 1941 total might be shown by final reports, which will not be completed for some time, to be somewhat different from that indicated by the provisional reports.

If the provisional 1941 reports are shown to be approximately correct, last year's births exceeded by more than 1,000 the 1940 total of 60,065.

The provisional 1941 birth rate was 22.4 per 1,000 population, as compared with a final 1940 rate of only 22.2 per 1,000 population. The final 1935 rate of 22.8 per 1,000 population was the most recent rate higher than that for last year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saxon and children, Betty George and Jimmy, visited relatives in Elba during the week-end enroute to their home in Birmingham from a visit to the Gulf coast.

Mr. Howard Allen, of Tuscaloosa, spent the past week-end in Elba, guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brunson.

Miss Marjorie Brunson returned to Elba last week from the University of Alabama where she has been attending summer classes.

Mr. W. L. Walsh returned Friday from Scottsboro where he spent several days with his mother and other relatives.

Need More Care In Blackouts

Early Tests Show Window Coverings Too Easily Penetrated by Light

NEW YORK—Preliminary blackouts have shown that many people make one of the commonest of mistakes. They forget that black cloth is not necessarily opaque. In spite of carefully covered windows, the light shone through the sheer material or the loose woven material like a beacon.

In England these careless blackouts in the early part of the war brought an air raid warden's wrath down on the innocent culprit.

Trial and error has proved that one of the most effective blackouts is accomplished by lining the heavy drapes with black material and pulling them to an overlapping at the center of the window.

Sliding Drapes Show Light. However, even this has its headaches, according to the air raid wardens. It seems that Americans make a practice of hanging their drapes slightly free from the windows, and in most cases this means a rim of light all around the heavy curtaining, that is as telltale as an open window with the shade flapping in the breeze. Close fitting valances across the top take care of that little matter very nicely.

Incidentally, these drapes that slide along on an extra curtain rod are no good. They show light.

Where blackouts have been practiced frequently—in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and in Seattle—many of the homes have a definitely changed look. This is because all transoms, and pretty little colored glass ornamentation beside the doors have been blacked out permanently. These tricky little odd-shaped pieces of glass were too hard to mask successfully, so, in many cases, they have been permanently covered with heavy curtaining or have been painted with black paint both sides, to achieve the desired effect.

Britain Finds Way. Luckily, because these windows in the roof are a perfect beacon. During the early stages of the war, the British had a good deal of trouble with their skylights. Observation planes soon spotted the offending homes and warnings were issued to paint the glass on both sides.

Britain finally solved the problem of blackout windows with permanent cover-all wooden frames which are screwed into the wooden window frame on each side. In case of bombing it gives added protection against flying glass. The blackout frames have an added advantage in that most of them contain a covered slot for ventilation.

Apparently the thing New Yorkers fear most is a shutdown of electricity. Stores are practically sold out of flashlights. Some of the big shops selling electrical equipment are displaying signs which suggest, gently, of course, that the buyer look over the old flashlight at home to see whether it cannot be fixed up good as new by the purchase of a bulb or new batteries.

Heavy blackout materials have been whisked from the counters almost as fast as they appeared, and ready to use blackout curtains are practically sold out.

Reader Interest Higher On Religious Subjects. NEW YORK—World affairs and religion dominated reader interest at the public library of Cooper Union during 1939, a report by Maurice H. Smith, acting librarian, said.

For the first time since the library was established, Smith said, books on religion "have moved into a challenging position in reader preference."

He said demand centered on works dealing with the background of wars in Europe and the Far East, international problems which confront the United States, and published discussions of the possibility of American involvement in war.

Nicety Over Nickel. WORCESTER, MASS.—Otis Carl Williams received a refund after his trip to Florida. St. Petersburg officials discovered he had put ten cents into a parking meter instead of five cents, so they sent him the change, in stamps.

Woman Paid for Job She Did Free 20 Years. SAVANNAH, GA.—Thanks to WPA, Mrs. J. Astor Ward now will be paid for work she has done 20 years out of the goodness of her heart. Mrs. Ward, a Savannah resident, had been appointed hostess in charge of entertainment at the United States Marine hospital here. For 20 years she has entertained the patients with talented dancing groups, kindergarten classes and other fun-makers under her direction.

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THE ELBA CLIPPER

THE ELBA THEATRE WEEKLY PROGRAM

THURSDAY—LAST DAY "THE MALTESE FALCON"

FRIDAY—Double Feature "BULLET SCARS"

SATURDAY ALL DAY "NORTH FROM THE LONE STAR"

SUNDAY AND MONDAY "SUSPICION"

TUESDAY Only—Bargain Day "NEW WINE"

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY "ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"

Let's Double Our Quota

AMOS MEMORIAL SING

Editorial Comment

Editorial Comment

Editorial Comment

Editorial Comment

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"TARGET FOR TONIGHT"

"SUSPICION"

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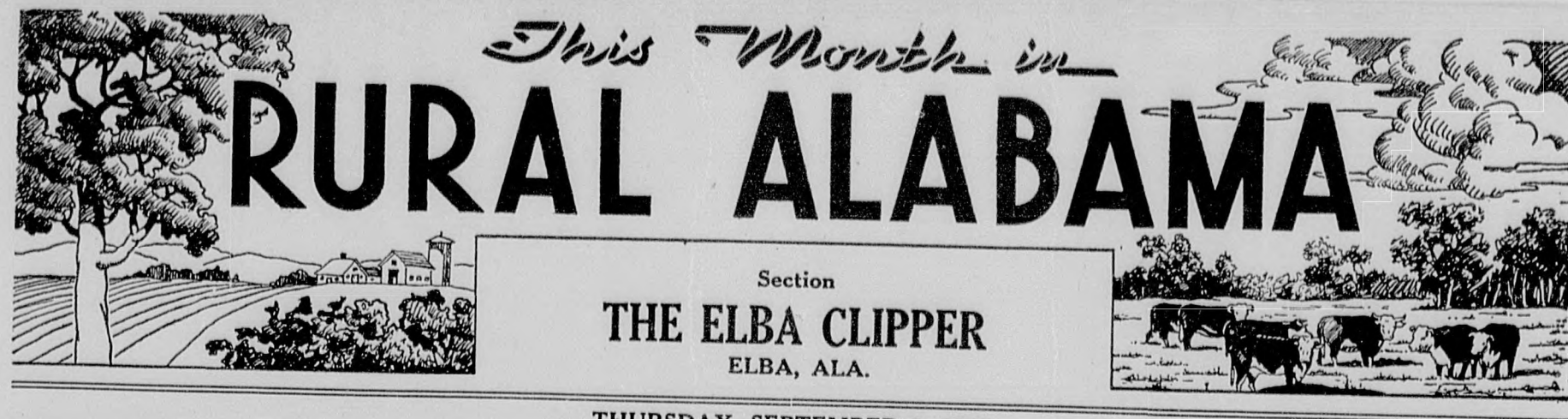
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Lime Becomes More Important

WITH Alabama farming changing to include the use of more annual and perennial legumes, pastures, small grains, and other feed crops, lime has become an essential part of the fertilizer program in the State.

Prior to the depression, Alabama agriculture, J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, points out, was largely a simple system of corn, cotton and some forage crops and lime was not included to any great extent in the fertilizer program.

With an increase in livestock and the necessity for producing higher yields on smaller acreages of cotton, the need for feed crops and legumes has become greater. As this change takes place the need for lime increases.

Legumes are the best means for improving Alabama soils. In tests over a long period at Andalusia, Wiregrass Substation, Brownsville, Hackleburg and Sand Mountain Substation lime was found necessary to a good growth of winter (Continued on page 5)

We're All For It

MILES ALDRIDGE, 4-H club boy in Chilton County, offers a suggestion on how peace might come to the world. He says:

"The cow offers the best means for world peace and good will that I know of, because if everybody drank as much buttermilk as they ought to, peace and harmony would be bound to prevail everywhere. It would be impossible for people to be fussy and fall out and fight if they were full of good, old-fashioned buttermilk. Even a dictator could not do it, for when a fellow is full of good will and good cheer he just doesn't want to make any trouble for anybody."

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Legumes



This nice looking pine is about 10 inches in diameter at four and one-half feet from the ground. What of it? There are millions of pines of this size growing in Alabama. That's just the point, they should be allowed to grow a while longer so that they can make the best contribution to farm income and to the Nation's economy. Remember, good pines 10 or 12 inches in diameter will measure twice as many board feet after growing another two inches in diameter. This usually takes four to eight years. County Agent E. E. Hale, Baldwin County, is examining a pine tagged as a seed tree.

Adequate Storage For Canned Foods

By MAMIE N. WHISNANT
Extension Home Economist

RIGHT now when families are being strongly urged to grow and save all food possible, proper storage is a bigger problem than ever before.

Every year the equivalent of many hours of hard toil and money saved is thrown away in the form of spoiled food. We should make every effort to provide good storage and avoid such waste.

A well planned storage space for canned foods whether in a cupboard, closet, cellar, or an outside building is a good investment of time, money and effort. Canned food spoilage due to lack of satisfactory storage is costly in three ways:

Franklin Farmers Plan Large Legume Acreage

FARMERS of Franklin County are making plans to plant a record crop of winter legumes, according to M. L. Ferguson, county agent.

A total of 194 AAA applications for winter legume seed and fertilizer have been received. These applications involved a total of 5,400 pounds of hairy vetch, 23,200 pounds of Austrian peas and 196,100 pounds of basic slag. These materials will plant a total of 1043 acres of winter legumes.

1. Family may not have enough of the right foods to serve well balanced meals unless they buy these foods.

2. The homemaker's time and hard work during canning season are wasted.

3. The homemaker may become discouraged and lose interest in canning.

The problem of storage is neither a difficult nor necessarily an expensive one. Careful planning plus a little time and the use of a few simple tools (saw, hammer, and nails) will turn the trick, as many Alabama farm wives have already discovered. The work is usually a more finished, attractive job if done by (Continued on page 3)

Dairy Reminders For September

By F. W. BURNS
Extension Dairyman

Be sure and trade your cottonseed for cottonseed meal this fall. Remember that 100 pounds C. S. M. is equal to 170 pounds of cottonseed for dairy cows. The acute shortage of oil makes trading

seed for meal a patriotic duty this year.

We only have four more months to meet our milk production goal of 1,465,000,000 pounds which was set for Alabama. This can be met by more liberal feeding and better management of your fall freshening cows.

School Days Are Here Again

By ELTA MAJORS
Family Life and Child Care Specialist

SCHOOL days are here again. But all the problems involved in a nation at war make them different from a year ago.

What does this mean to parents and teachers? What are some of the things they need to help the child learn?

First, about the war. Help him to see why we have to fight; why certain things must be given up by the individual for the good of the whole group. It is important for him to understand this, not only in relation to war, but at all times. In a real democracy the individual worth and freedom is considered. However, it is important for the individual to learn he cannot do as he pleases without considering what is best for the group as a whole.

Second, the value of education. Too long parents and teachers alike have said to children "go to school, get all the education you can so you will make more money," or "so you won't have to work as hard as I have." Such statements need to be replaced with "go to school and get all the education you can because life will be richer and fuller for you and because you will be able to render more service in a world that needs you very much."

Third, wholesome attitude toward work. Today, the child needs to see the value of all work, to respect all workers regardless of their job and to appreciate the importance of following through when the job is hard.

"Yes, school days are here again." With them parents and teachers, alike, will be interested in the values of things learned "outside books."

That's Really Growing Wheat

ONE hundred sixty bushels of wheat on 3½ acres is pretty good wheat. That's what Byron Wells of Marshall County made last year.

Mr. Wells fertilized the land with four tons of compost, one ton ground limestone, and 200 pounds of 4-10-7 per acre. He top dressed the wheat with 1000 pounds nitrate of soda in March.

One-half to one acre of oats should be planted for each dairy cow kept on the farm. In addition to furnishing valuable grazing during the winter it will supply grain or hay next spring.

You can't afford to keep cows that return only 70 or 80 cents worth of milk for each \$1 worth of feed they consume. This can be prevented by keeping individual milk weights on your cows and by saving the heifer calves from your highest producing cows for herd replacements.

There are still too many farmers who are forgetting that a cow can't make milk unless she has water. It should be available at all times to cows on pasture and it should be supplied from a stream or well rather than from a muddy pond.

Farmers Save Silage In South

INTEREST in preserving silage has reached a new peak in the South. A survey reveals that Southern farmers are using trench, wooden hoop, metal, wooden stave, concrete stave, pit, box and other types of silos in storing corn, sorghum, grass and legume silage.

Because of scarcity of metal, both large and small producers are turning to the trench silo as an economical method for conserving silage. Construction of this type silo is being pushed by extension services in every Southern state.

Already there are 75,000 trench silos in the South. Texas leads with some 38,000 trench silos and about 2,000 other types, such as upright, pit, box and stack. Some farmers in that state are now building what is known as up-side down silos. They build two parallel levees of dirt any height and any distance apart. They then fill in between the levees of dirt with silage and cover with dirt. Sometimes baled hay or old lumber is used for the walls of the above ground silos.

With a scarcity of molasses and other preservatives, farmers are cutting legume hays and letting them wilt before placing the legume silage in the silo. Many are writing the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C., for plans for making an inexpensive, easy-to-build gadget for testing the moisture content of legumes before they are ensiled.

A Dinner Menu For September

Roast Chicken - Dressing
New Irish Potatoes
String Beans
Sliced Tomatoes - Lettuce
Bread - Butter
Peach Cobbler
Milk

Roast Chicken With Dressing

DRESS, clean, stuff, and truss a chicken. Mix three tablespoons butter and two tablespoons flour until creamy and spread over chicken, then place the chicken on its back on a rack in dripping pan. Dredge with flour, place in a hot oven and when flour is brown pour a little hot water into pan. Baste every 15 minutes adding more water as required. When chicken is evenly browned turn on side to brown back. If a thick crust is desired, dredge bird with flour two or three times during cooking. If a glazed surface is preferred, spread bird with butter and use no flour. In roasting allow 20 minutes for each pound and 20 minutes extra.

Stuffing For Roast Chicken

3 c. fine, stale bread crumbs.
1½ t. salt.
Few grains cayenne.
1 to 2 t. onion juice.
½ t. parsley.
6 lb. butter or drippings.
½ t. pepper.
Melt butter, add seasoning, then crumbs. Toss all together until thoroughly mixed. Chopped celery or sage adds variety.

Fresh Peach Cobbler (Serves 6)

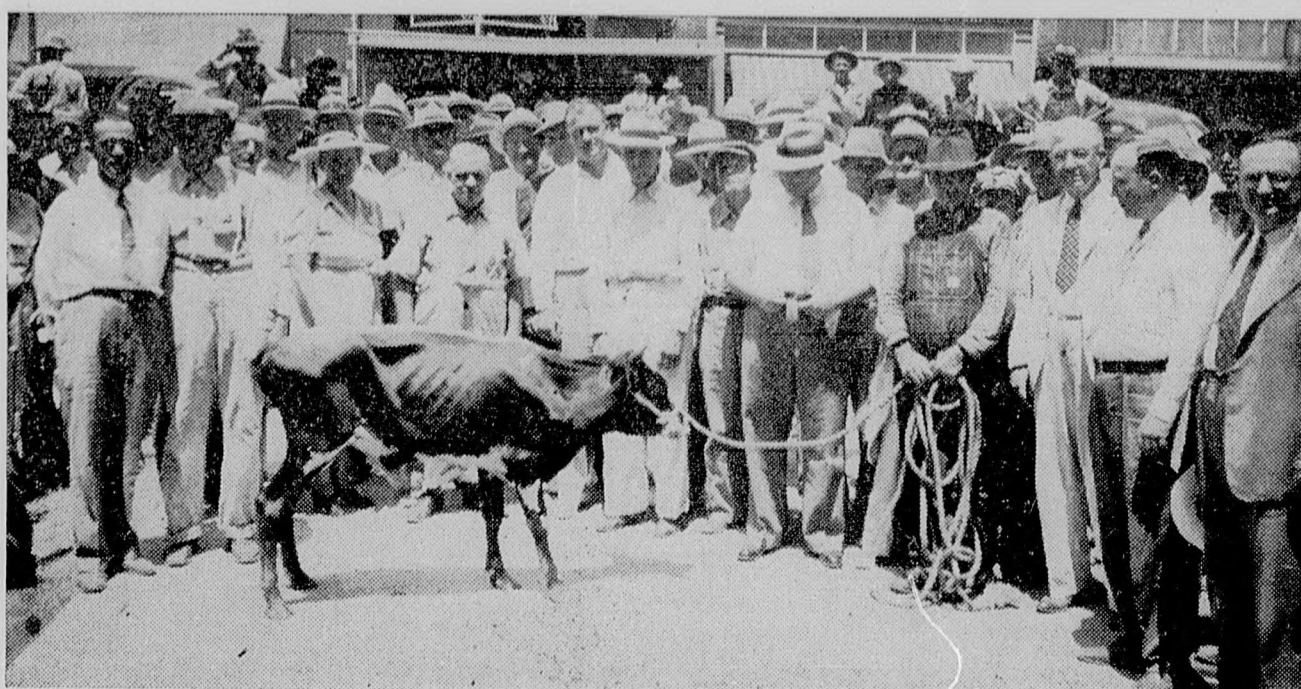
2 cups fruit (peaches).
½ cup sugar or honey.
1 cup juice.
1 tablespoon cornstarch.
2 cups flour.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
5 tablespoons lard.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup milk.

Pare and cut fruit in pieces. Add sugar and cornstarch which has been mixed with a little cold water. Pour into buttered dish. Sprinkle with a little cinnamon and dot with butter. Cover with biscuit dough made of flour, baking powder, lard, salt, and milk. Bake temperature, 375° F. Time, 1 hour.

4-H Girl Gathers 2,579 Pounds Of Rubber

ROBERTA DAILY of Rock Creek 4-H Club by turning in 2,579 pounds of rubber led Colbert County 4-H club girls in the scrap rubber drive.

Roberta is president of the Rock Creek Club and is a victor in her community. She is active in her projects as she has been in the scrap rubber drive.



Gee, what a bull! In order to set up a Purebred Sire Association in Marshall County, farmers were recently asked to round up all the scrub bulls in the County to be tried by a jury and sold in Guntersville. The "trial" was held recently and 17 scrub bulls were brought in. Ferris K. manner, Swarengin Community, was awarded a \$25 War Bond for having the scrubbiest bull in the County. He is shown in the picture holding the bull. Solicitor H. G. Bailey asked for the death penalty for this bull on the ground that the bull was a liability to the County in the advancement of prosperity. The sentence was carried out. More than 800 people attended the trial and sale.

Storage For Canned Foods

(Continued from page 2)

the men or boys in the household and their interest and assistance should be encouraged.

In many instances it may involve just simple remodeling or rearranging excellent space already available. Where this is not the case, additional space will need to be provided. Nearly all farm families have sufficient lumber on hand to build shelves, remodel old safes or cupboards, and build pantries. If not, it would be a wise investment to buy lumber or get it through barter or trade.

Temperature And Ventilation

Regardless of the type of storage it should be easily accessible to the kitchen and located where it will be as cool as possible during hot summer months and well protected from freezing in winter.

Tight floors and walls will help to prevent extreme heat and cold, especially if packed with sawdust or other insulating material. In uncalled pantries where studding is exposed and where wooden ceiling cannot be secured, corrugated pasteboard can be used to good advantage. It will help to keep out cold winter air surprisingly well.

If there is a window in the pantry to provide light and ventilation, it should have a dark shade to prevent fading of color from foods in glass jars. Where there is not a window in the pantry or where the pantry is an inside room it should be ventilated. This may be done by vents or openings at top and bottom and by the use of open shelves (wooden slats).

If closed cabinets, old cupboards and/or old safes are used

for canned foods they should also be ventilated. The simplest and most common type of ventilation is the vent placed in each end between each shelf or if slatted shelves are used vents placed between the two bottom shelves and the two top shelves. Vents should be covered with fine-mesh screen wire, and they should also be fitted with small shutters or some arrangement for closing them in winter.

Shelf Arrangement

Shelves should be strong and well supported. Remember—canned food is heavy. Shelves should have supports every 30 to 36 inches to prevent sagging or breaking down under a heavy load. The lower shelves should be used for heavier and larger containers and should have more space between than upper shelves where smaller containers are placed. The highest shelf should not be more than 6½ feet from the floor.

The most satisfactory arrangement for jars is to place them on shelves only wide enough to hold two rows deep. Housewives can readily see the advantage of the narrow shelf. Have we not all been annoyed time after time by having to move jar after jar on a deep, dark shelf in order to find the particular jar wanted? A 10-inch plank is a good width for two rows of jars.

For estimating amount of shelving, the following is a good working basis:

Pint and quart jars—19 feet per 100 jars, stored two rows to the shelf.

Half-gallon glass jars—20 feet per 100 jars, stored two rows to the shelf.

1 in. cans, No. 2½—nine feet per 100 cans, stacked two deep, and stored two rows to the shelf.

Control Weevil With Carbon Bisulphide

WEEVILS in field peas or other stored materials can be effectively controlled with carbon bisulphide (high life).

If placed in a tight container one tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide will treat a gallon jar of shelled peas. One cup will treat a 50-gallon drum of dried peas or other products. Air treat products thoroughly (until all odor disappears) before eating, as carbon bisulphide is poisonous.

If only small quantities of peas or dried fruits are to be treated the insects can be killed by placing the materials in shallow bread pans and heating in the stove oven from two to four hours at a temperature ranging from 120° to 140° F.

Pint glass bottles—nine feet per 100 bottles, stored three rows to the shelf.

Labels on shelves rather than on jars make a more attractive appearance and take less time to apply. Such a classification makes it very easy for any member of the family to select at a glance any kind of food desired.

A school lunch shelf in homes where lunches are packed daily will aid in preparing better lunches for members of the family who must eat a cold lunch.

Dispose of unnecessary articles in the storage room. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

* * *

Elder John Hayes of the Oakdale Community, Limestone County, is one farmer who believes in growing his biscuits at home. He produced about 90 bushels of wheat on 4 acres.

Plant Cover Crops After Dug Peanuts

EVERY acre of land from which peanuts are dug should be planted to some cover crop this fall. If this is not done such land will be seriously damaged by heavy winter rains leaching plant food and removing soil, says J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist.

It is recognized that more and more peanuts must be grown to supply vegetable oils that this country must produce as a result of the war. But at the same time it is necessary to protect our soils so we may continue producing peanuts and other crops for war needs and for use when the war is over.

Some type of cover crop can be used on any land where peanuts are dug.

As soon as peanuts are dug (if the fields are not to be gleaned by hogs) sow a winter legume—Austrian peas, hairy vetch, blue lupine in South Alabama, or a small grain.

Many farmers allow hogs to glean peanut fields and feel that the practice will be essential this fall. This somewhat complicates establishing a cover crop but does not make it impossible. On many farms, especially in South Alabama, peanuts may be dug and the fields gleaned by hogs in time to seed legumes or small grain on the land the latter part of October or the first of November. Where practical, the legumes or oats may be drilled in the middles between the peanut rows

according to the normal rate of seeding. Hogs may damage the stand to some extent but not seriously.

Hog producers will find it desirable to have the oats planted in their peanut fields as the crop will furnish valuable grazing for the hogs in addition to peanuts.

Winter legumes following dug peanuts should be fertilized with 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate or 400 to 600 pounds of basic slag per acre in addition to 50 pounds of muriate of potash.

Small grain should receive 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of potash, or 300 to 400 pounds of 4-10-7. It is important to fertilize when winter legumes or small grain follow peanuts because the peanuts are heavy feeders of phosphate, potash and lime.

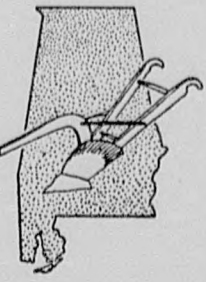


Alabama farm women are being asked to save all waste kitchen fats to aid the war effort. Here Mrs. Taylor McLain, Lee County home demonstration club member, shows the steps in saving kitchen fats: (1) She strains grease drippings into a metal container. (2) Then the drippings are kept in a cool place. (3) Mrs. McLain sells the grease drippings to her meat dealer.



Along the Way
with P. O. DAVIS

FARMERS HAVE
DONE THEIR JOB
IN A BIG WAY



A distinguished service medal is now in order for the farmers of America. They are due it because they are making, under handicaps, about as much farm produce as has ever been made in this country in one year.

Extraordinary production has been achieved already by dairy, livestock, and poultry farmers. Similar production is expected by producers of most food and feed crops. The only remaining uncertainty is weather. Farmers have done their job in a big way. They did it with less labor, less equipment, less fertilizer.

It is another demonstration of the patriotism of American farmers in which they have never failed. In all of our history farmers have always responded when needed, in either war or peace.

NO other group can claim a higher achievement record or less selfishness than farmers. While operating under handicaps and achieving remarkably well they have asked for no more than parity; and under the present parity formula all farmers—especially cotton growers—earn very low wages. They are, in fact, the lowest of all groups.

Cotton farmers in Alabama earned last year 18.5 cents an hour against 49 cents in southern textile mills; and 80 cents an hour for all manufacturing in the United States. With recent advances in wages the disparity against farmers probably is greater this year than it was last.

While many labor groups have been striking and otherwise bringing pressure for higher wages farmers have been working hard and depending upon their organization and their official representatives to see that they get economic justice. By this I mean income on a level with other groups.

This is the essence of a gigantic economic and political struggle now in progress in this nation. Big city newspapers and big urban political groups are insisting on cheap food for city people. They are doing it with little or no consideration of farmer welfare. These city groups have much political influence at Washington; and this explains why certain high officials in Washington are opposed to parity for farmers.

The fact that food, in relation to wages, is now the cheapest it has been in 30 years (the oldest records we have) has little influence upon them. When prices of food and other products coming from farms advance city consumers usually blame farmers. Many of them honestly believe that farmers are rolling in wealth. How untrue, especially in the South!

There is a reason for city consumers feeling as they do but for high officials in Washington to take a position against justice for farmers is unpardonable. They have the facts. So they can't claim ignorance. They must be yielding to biased political pressure against farmers.

BUT Edward A. O'Neal, an Alabama farmer and president of the American Farm Bureau, has "told the world" that farmers will fight on for economic justice along with our Nation's war for freedom from slavery by European dictators.

Alabama farmers have an important part in this. Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama is keenly aware of this situation and is doing his best to correct it. He is a member of several very important senate committees, including one to reconsider the parity formula. My hope is that the new formula will give farmers, at their market places, income on a level with non-farming groups. Farmers are entitled to it; and no other group can be fair and object to it.

BEFORE closing this message I must add a few timely reminders for farmer readers. A shortage of fertilizer next year now appears certain. The best way for farmers to prevent this is to plant immediately seeds of winter legumes. In every county there are hundreds of farmers who have found this to be true. It is now of greater importance because of the nitrogen situation.

Another reminder is to plant more oats and other small grains. I know that there is doubt about nitrogen for topdressing next spring. This may be true but the farmer who plants none this fall will close his case and have no claim for any.

Finally, don't forget to buy defense stamps and bonds. You need them and Uncle Sam needs the cash. This war is now costing him \$150,000,000.00 each day. This is what seven years of the Revolutionary War cost the American colonies. They won liberty and freedom for us. No expense is too big and no sacrifice too great for us to protect and preserve what our ancestors won by sacrifice and suffering and death for us.

Animals Having Green Grazing In Winter Are More Productive

By J. C. LOWERY
Extension Agronomist

AS a part of the farm pasture system, crops should be planted this fall to furnish green grazing during winter and spring months. This practice is more important than usual to farmers who have had feed crops practically destroyed by drought.

Animals having green grazing crops are healthier and more productive than those not having green grazing. Too, research shows that in winter milk from cows grazing on green crops such as oats runs high in the important Vitamin A while milk from cows not having green grazing crops contains little, if any, Vitamin A.

The demand for more productive livestock and livestock products to meet the war needs, the importance for maintenance of health and the limited labor supply make it more important than ever to plant crops for grazing.

A very simple method is to graze the oats seeded for grain as soon as they will not be pulled up by grazing. Discontinue grazing just before time to apply nitrogen in the spring.

Another good plan used by many farmers is to sow oats solely for the purpose of grazing and continue the grazing until about

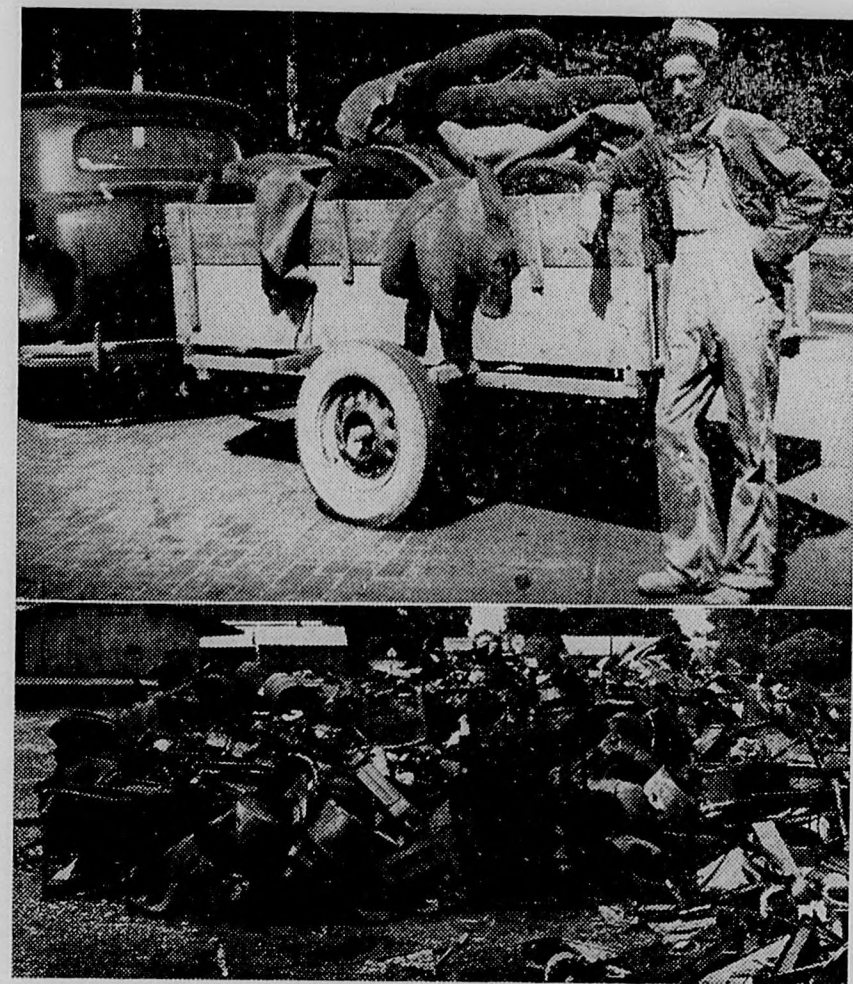
the first of June, not allowing them to make a grain crop. Lespedeza is seeded on the oats in February or March. Since the oats are kept grazed down during April and May the lespedeza does not have competition in case of drought. After grazing is stopped in May or early June the lespedeza will usually make a good growth and be ready to furnish grazing in July or August, when the permanent pasture may be failing.

A desirable mixture is one and one-half bushels of barley and 15 pounds of crimson clover. Ordinarily this mixture is grazed until late in the spring but stock is usually taken off in time to get a seed crop.

Italian ryegrass on fertile land or on land well enriched with manure is a most valuable crop to graze over a long period. It is not satisfactory on thin land. Sow 25 pounds per acre in September or early October. It may be mixed with oats or crimson clover.

Rye and wheat, of course, frequently are used for grazing. Rye is especially popular on thinner land.

One of the most profitable things that can be done on any farm is to provide some grazing crops for cows, workstock, hogs and chickens.



Alabama farmers all over the State are really getting in the scrap and the above two pictures give an idea of what they are doing. (Top) L. F. Davenport, Limestone County farmer, collected 2,756 pounds of scrap rubber from his average-sized farm. For his efforts, he was congratulated by Governor Frank M. Dixon. (Lower) This small mountain of metal scrap was collected in southern Montgomery County and piled up at the LaPine railroad station. It shows what can be done when folks get down to the job. (Top picture courtesy of the Limestone Democrats.)



Aaron Fleming, prominent Madison County farmer, re-cleaned and stored 40,000 pounds of hairy vetch seed and 16,500 pounds of crimson clover seed this year. Here Mr. Fleming is shown with some of the seed he saved. Home-grown seed are making it possible for Alabama farmers to grow more winter legumes.

"Careless Matches Aid The Axis"

By CHARLES R. ROSS
Acting Extension Forester

UNDER the slogan "Careless Matches Aid The Axis" the most sweeping campaign ever undertaken to prevent forest fires has been launched.

The major drive is timely. We must reduce materially the 90,000 to 170,000 forest fires caused annually by human carelessness. Physical damage is measured at \$37,000,000 annually, but this is a small thing compared to the depleted acres in every community that shout to us to keep fire away and let them grow good timber for our security and welfare.

We cannot be sure we have enough timber for our needs during wartime, or for the enormous demands sure to come as we try to hold our position in the post-war world. It is estimated that 87 per cent of the 1942 lumber cut will go into the war effort. We can't afford to burn timber any more than Germany and Japan can. And they don't.

Director P. O. Davis states that the Alabama Extension Service will do its part in the forest fire drive. County agents will work with all groups to unite rural people against the "red wastes" of woodland. 4-H Clubs will renew the pledge campaign that was so successful a year or two ago.

Agent Finds Sale For Purebred Pigs

RECENTLY Albert Hedrick was seeking a sale for 15 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs. He was about to give up until he thought of asking E. Hale, Baldwin county agent, for assistance. Within a few days 11 of the pigs were sold to 4-H Club boys in Mobile County at \$10 each, and the others to farmers in Baldwin County. Mr. Hedrick praises highly the work of County Agent Hale in disposing of the purebred pigs.

They will erect roadside signs, and go to fires to help extinguish them.

Officials of the fire prevention campaign stated that the period of emphasis in Alabama would be from September 15 through December 1, to embrace the fall fire season.

Lime Becomes More Important

(Continued from page 1)
legumes. The need was not so great on the heavier soils at Prattville and Tennessee Valley Substation. Many poor results with winter legumes are known to be due to lack of lime, says Lowery.

Perhaps the greatest need for lime in Alabama is in the establishment and maintenance of pastures.

The war affects the lime program in another important way since it is likely that much of the mixed fertilizer for the war period will have to be acid forming. If the land has been limed, an acid forming fertilizer may be used safely for many years.

Fortunately, Alabama is blessed with lime deposits. A number of well known manufacturers crush agricultural limestone to supply Alabama farmers.

In the Black Belt there are deposits of Selma Chalk; in Clarke, Washington, Monroe, Conecuh, Crenshaw and Covington are deposits of a soft lime material which is very satisfactory. This soft material has been widely used in the Unit Test Demonstration program in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The consumption of lime in Alabama is as follows: 1941, 33,988 tons; 1940, 110,590 tons; 1939, 15,000 (incomplete); and in 1938, 8,614 tons.

Alabama farmers should use every pound of lime possible on their farms this year, says Lowery.

5 Million Pounds Legume Seed Saved By Farmers

MORE than five million pounds of winter legume seed have been produced and harvested by Alabama farmers this year under a special "seed patch" program sponsored by the Alabama Extension Service. The record breaking crop includes vetch, crimson clover, white Dutch clover, lupine, and wild winter peas. Alabama's great seed production in the Tennessee Valley area that the AAA has designated six counties as a commercial producing area and is handling 1,722,000 pounds of winter legume seed. L. L. Self, extension district agent, estimates a total of 2,500,000 pounds of seed produced and saved by Extension-TVA unit test demonstration farmers.

Emmett Sizemore, district agent, reports large quantities of lupine seed saved in Southeast Alabama while J. D. Sanford, district agent in Southwest Alabama, reports large quantities of wild winter peas, commonly known as Caley peas, produced and saved in the Black Belt section.

In the past most of the legume seed planted in Alabama and other Southeastern states have been shipped into this area from Europe and Northwestern section of this country.

In an effort to further increase seed production the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and AAA are urging farmers to plant seed patches this fall for producing their own seed next spring. Officials of these agencies are encouraging the production of vetch, crimson clover, and white Dutch seed in North Alabama and in the Black Belt sections, lupines in South Alabama and wild winter peas in the Black Belt.

Limestone County Area Is Doing Good Work

FORTY-SIX farms of the Nick Davis demonstration area of Limestone County have chalked up something of a record in production and seed saving during the past year.

The average yield on 654 acres of cotton was 307 pounds of lint and the average corn yield on 810 acres was 17½ bushels per acre. A total of 8,350 pounds of winter legume seed and 18,300 pounds of lespedeza seed were saved last year.

The women kept busy conserving food products. A total of 8,420 quarts of vegetables and 11,910 quarts of fruit were put up.

County Agent J. E. Carter points out that a profitable practice used in Lawrence County to supply grazing in winter and spring is to seed Italian rye alone, or with crimson clover on good land.

Crotalaria Helps Short Nitrogen Situation

D. C. SIMS, Chambers County, finds crotalaria coming in mighty handy during the nitrogen shortage.

On 20 acres where crotalaria has been growing for five years this farmer finds that he can grow just as good crops as where he uses commercial nitrogenous fertilizers.

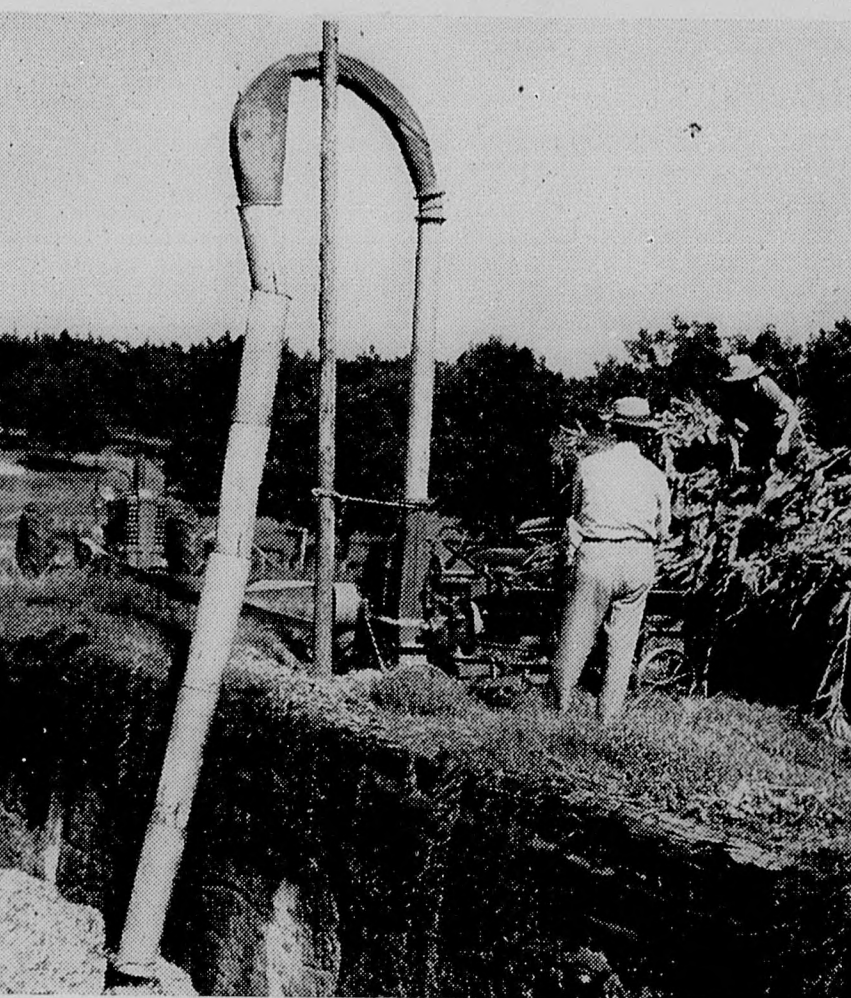
"Crotalaria makes the ground much easier to work, helps control erosion and I have very little grass in my 20 acres of cotton following crotalaria. With a thick growth of crotalaria averaging waist high, the grass just does not grow. I consider it a mighty fine legume to grow on a part of my land, especially with conditions as they are today."

Mr. Sims says that crotalaria, if handled right, will help to hold up the yields on any farm at a very low cost.

Kudzu Again

ANOTHER chapter has been written to the long story about kudzu:

In 1937 Roland Young, of Lowndes County planted kudzu on land that he had just purchased for \$8 an acre. The past spring he dug crowns on two acres of this land and sold them for \$566.30, and, of course, the land is much more fertile than it was when it was bought.



Many South Alabama producers this year made double use of their food-for-freedom corn. They sold the roasting ears and then crushed the stalks and remaining ears into silage which they stored in trench silos. The silage will be fed to beef cattle this winter. This picture shows John Frego and Sons, Barwell, Baldwin County, storing 450 tons of corn stalk silage in a trench silo.

Extension Recommendations Used To Market Timber

Raspberries Bring \$600 To Cullman Farmer

O. C. BOATRIGHT, Cullman County, made a profit of \$600 on one-half acre of raspberries. He produced 200 crates of berries which sold for over \$4 per crate. After subtracting the cost of picking, price of crates, fertilizer, and other miscellaneous items, a net profit of \$3.10 per acre was made.

The raspberries were set out during the spring of 1941.

Sericea Does It!

TOM HOLLIS of Pike County says that the only way he has been able to keep his terraces from breaking on steep land is by planting sericea lespedeza on alternate terrace intervals.

For the past two years Mr. Hollis has drilled out in sericea each fall and has made 1½ tons of hay per acre. Four to six weeks after the oat-sericea hay is cut he gets another ton of sericea hay per acre.

This is one way of getting double yields from land and at the same time keeping it from washing.

This Insect Wars On Boll Weevil

NOW comes word of another approach to the boll weevil and pink bollworm problem. According to the cotton research director of the University of Texas, a bug has been found whose diet consists of weevils, pink bollworms, and flour moths, and scientists give assurance that the newly-found weevil warrior will not become a pest as have various other artificially introduced insects.

"Microbacon" is the name of the weevil's prospective nemesis and his method of attack is to bore into the lair of the weevil or pink bollworm thereby destroying it. Development and maintenance of this parasitic insect is cheap and efficient, scientists say, and it is believed will prove a better method of control than poison dusting, which it is claimed, had made thousands of acres relatively infertile and unproductive due to accumulation of poison.

With the aid of state and Federal agencies, it is probable that huge numbers of this weevil-destrorying insect will be available for placing in cotton fields throughout the South not later than the spring of 1943.

Liming Pays

ED MEALING of Lowndes County now knows that liming land pays.

He cleared an old pond last winter and drained the area consisting of two acres of "crawfish" land (a very sour, poor soil). The area was plowed and treated with one ton of lime per acre and corn now on the land shows promise of 40 bushels per acre. Mr. Mealing says he wants to lime a much larger acreage next fall.

Worms Cause Greater Loss Than All Other Poultry Troubles

By JOHN E. IVEY
Extension Poultryman

THE presence of worms in growing stock and laying hens is the cause of greater losses than all other poultry troubles combined during the summer months.

Many of the diseases of poultry are directly or indirectly caused by intestinal parasites. Worms steal the bird's food as it passes through the intestines, cause digestive disorders, and lower the vitality making the bird less resistant to colds, sorehead, and other troubles. The presence of many worms frequently causes a form of paralysis.

Birds under six months of age are more liable to severe worm infestation, though adult birds are not immune. Wormy birds present an unthrifty appearance, dullness, frequent blindness, and paleness of head, parts and shanks. They most frequently become thin and sometimes there is diarrhea. The intestines of suspected birds should be searched by opening them from end to end. Do not guess—because apparently thrifty birds are sometimes infested.

The control of worms should be directed more especially to the young stock, since sanitation, rotation of yards, and proper feeding enable the older birds to resist infection to some extent. Feeding scratch grain in long troughs, rather than in litter on ground, is a sound preventative practice.

The control of worms should be directed more especially to the young stock, since sanitation, rotation of yards, and proper feeding enable the older birds to resist infection to some extent. Feeding scratch grain in long troughs, rather than in litter on ground, is a sound preventative practice.

The common forms of round worms are from 1 to 1½ inches in length, round cylindrical in shape, and white or yellowish in color.

By far the most practical treatment for round worms is the use of a product called Mash Nic—a product containing 2.5 per cent nicotine incorporated in the mash at the rate of one pound per 100 pounds mash. Feed for a 21-day period, discontinue for a three-week period and then repeat the treatment.

Though not so common as round worms the tape worm is present in more than half the flocks of the State. Tape worms are flat and segmented, varying in lengths from one to six inches, depending on the kind and age of the worm. They present a chain-like appearance when seen unbroken.

Kamala is strongly endorsed as a remedy for tape worms. It may be purchased in commercial form or prepared in one-gram doses by druggists.

Farmers At War

HERE'S what we mean when we say farmers are in the war.

Every time a cargo ship leaves one of the American ports, it carries yearly production of vital foods from 3,800 U. S. farms.

Every time a 35,000 ton battleship goes to sea, it takes 42,000 acres of land to launch it as that is the amount of food required to feed the workmen who build it. It also takes 169 acres of flax to produce the oil to give the battleship one coat of paint and battleships need paint continually.

The annual food production of 155 acres is required to give wings to one American bomber. Food for 71 acres is required to start a heavy tank rolling to crush the Nazis.

There is only one group in the world that can supply these foods and oils, the American farmer. No one else can do the job. Farmers can't make bombers, tanks or battleships, but neither can the factories and mills make food.

Wheels can't turn in factories, tanks can't roll at the front, thousands of bombers can't blast Germany, Americans can't bomb Tokyo without the food from American farms. Producing food is the American farmer's job and it is a patriotic and necessary job.

Household Hints

Clean rugs before dirt and grit grind down into the pile and cut the fibers.

Hang brooms up to keep the bristles straight.

Keep the stove or range clean to make it look better and last longer.

Oil furniture occasionally to keep it from drying, cracking, and warping.

Rub wire clothes lines with kerosene after each use to prevent rusting.

Barley, Crimson Clover Make Good Pastures

BARLEY and crimson clover have been found by John R. Whitaker, Marshall County, to make good pasture.

Last fall he planted 60 acres which pastured 60 head of cattle and 100 hogs from November to March. The cattle got no other feed. In addition to the grazing, he harvested 6,000 pounds crimson clover seed and 35,500 pounds barley from the 60 acres.

He purchased in commercial form or prepared in one-gram doses by druggists.



Eddie Ruth Head is doing a real job of producing and saving food. She has already canned over 100 quarts of food and plans to have 300 quarts put up by the end of the season. This 4-H club girl of Montgomery County won first place in the Victrola Canned Food Contest and was awarded a \$50 War Bond by Sears, Roebuck and Company, sponsors of the contest.

Watch For That Poison Ivy

PICNICKERS, woods lovers, bicyclists and many others should keep on the lookout for poison ivy, a plant having three leaves, two of them on short stems and the other, the center one, on a longer stem. Its leaves are dark green in appearance and are usually, but not always, notched along the edges. It is advisable, whenever practicable, to wear gloves, long sleeves and thick socks or stockings while walking in woods where one is likely to encounter poison ivy. The poison, of course, comes from the juice which exudes from the plant when it is broken or crushed.

Gasoline is one of the best of all solvents for that juice.

Farm Girl Has Best Chance

THE Census Bureau reports: "The girl who stays on the farm or in a small town has a better chance of marrying than the lass who goes to the city." Most cities have more women than men. Only 28 out of 199 cities with 50,000 or more population had more males than females in 1940.

Half the sweetening added to fruits for canning may be honey.

Brushes, mops, cloths and other cleaning tools develop moldy odors if stored dirty.

Ninety-five sheep were shown at Morgan County's first sheep show held recently at Hartselle. Some four or five hundred people attended the show.

Straight gasoline is better for this purpose than that which has been treated with ethyl or lead. If applied at once, it should prevent much future discomfort.

Those parts of the body which have come in contact with poison ivy should be washed thoroughly in soap and water, not once but several times. Then they should be dried carefully and sponged with a mixture of equal parts of grain alcohol and water. If it is impossible to obtain the grain alcohol, the exposed areas should be sponged off with a mixture of one tablespoonful of baking soda dissolved in a pint of hot water. Those suffering from severe forms of ivy poisoning of course should obtain medical care.

Medical and bacteriological science has provided virtually complete protection against typhoid fever by means of typhoid vaccine. This form of protection is available without cost from county health departments and at only slight cost—since the vaccine is furnished free by the State Health Department—from private physicians.

A number of foods may produce food-poisoning, but particular care should be taken with potato salad, chicken, fish, sandwich spread, etc. They should be prepared in small quantities and either eaten immediately or kept under refrigeration.

Elmore County exceeded its quota in the salvage rubber campaign by 63,000 pounds, the total collected being 165,313 pounds, reports H. S. Gilmore, Jr., chairman of the Elmore County salvage committee.

Record Acreage Of Legumes And Small Grains

(Continued from page 1)
anthra as a winter legume. Farmers who have not grown Monantha should start this on a seed patch basis. Seed 20 pounds of seed or more per acre. Average seed yields of Monantha exceeded the yields of any other vetch at four locations in the State.

Willamette Vetch: This vetch is a selection of common or Oregon vetch. For several years it has proven satisfactory in most cases in the northern half of the State on the better soils. Plant Alabama produced seed if possible. New growers should first use this crop on a seed patch basis. Seed 30 pounds or more per acre. Satisfactory yields of seed are being produced on many North Alabama farms; however, yields are usually not as high as Monantha but are usually higher than hairy vetch.

Smooth Vetch: Similar to hairy in most respects, the seed of the two are indistinguishable. Farmers need not hesitate to plant it. Seed 20 or more pounds of seed per acre. Seed production is as high and possibly higher than hairy vetch.

Other Vetches: Usually other vetches are not recommended for soil improvement due to lack of growth, excessive shattering, not being winter hardy, etc. However, some strains are more productive than native vetch in growth and seed yields. These strains usually shatter badly but volunteer well, making them desirable in orchards or where a volunteering winter legume is needed.

Austrian Winter Peas: Widely planted over entire State, the Austrian winter pea is now the most commonly used winter legume, except in extreme North Alabama. It is used only as a soil improving crop and usually can be turned earlier than hairy vetch. Sow 30 pounds or more per acre. It does not produce consistent nor satisfactory seed yields under Alabama conditions.

Crimson Clover: This is one of the best winter legumes on farms where it is being grown successfully. Crimson clover requires better land for successful growth than do most other winter legumes. Farmers trying this legume for the first time should start on a seed patch basis until they become able to grow it successfully and then expand their acreage. It is excellent, especially in combination with small grain, for winter and early spring grazing. May be grazed until early April and then produce a satisfactory seed crop.

Seed 15 or more pounds of clean seed or 60 or more pounds of chaffy seed per acre. Produces satisfactory yields of seed. Well over a million pounds of seed were harvested in Alabama in 1942.

Caley Peas or Rough Winter Peas (*Lathyrus hirsutus*): Is becoming one of the most popular

winter legumes in the Black Belt section of Alabama. Is used for early grazing, hay, and in a cropping system for soil improvement. Every farmer in the Black Belt area should start this on a seed patch basis and expand the acreage as seed are produced and available. The Caley pea is good on Johnson grass fields for spring grazing or hay and improves Johnson grass following it.

Seed 30 pounds of seed or more per acre. Produces satisfactory seed yields where established; and will volunteer.

Lupine: Blue lupine is one of the most promising winter legumes for the lower coastal plains area. It is used only as a soil building crop and a seed patch should be planted on every farm in the lower coastal plains area. Acreage should be expanded as seed become available and experience obtained.

Seed 50 pounds or more seed per acre. Lupine produces a heavy yield of seed.

SMALL GRAINS

Oats: More oats are needed on Alabama farms this year than in previous years to supply feed and to efficiently use our land in the face of a labor shortage. In addition, the yield is not influenced by drought to the extent that corn is because of the fact that it is a winter and spring crop. Also, erosion of soil is reduced by having a sod crop on the land.

Plant September 15 to October 15. Late plantings are more likely to be winter killed, resulting in lower yields.

On land that has received 500 to 600 pounds of a mixed fertilizer per acre this year no additional fertilizer is needed. Apply 200 to 300 pounds superphosphate and 50 pounds potash per acre on land that has been lightly fertilized.

Use Texas Red Rust Proof or Hastings Hundred Bushel varieties.

How About You?

HAVE you planned to plant seed patches of winter legumes and small grains this fall?

This is an important question. And it's an important job for every Alabama farmer.

Every year thousands of Alabama farmers are forced to limit their acres planted to winter legumes and small grains because they are unable to buy seed, or else seed are not available. By producing their own seed farmers would not only save money but would be assured of having plenty of planting seed when needed.

If you want to be sure of having planting seed next year, make plans for a seed patch this fall.

It is very important to treat oat seed for smut. This can be done by spraying formaldehyde with an atomizer-type sprayer at the rate of one pint to 50 bushels of oats. Oats are sprayed as they are shoveled from one pile to another and when completed are left covered for five hours or over night and then spread out to air. Oats treated this way will not swell and will readily run through the grain drill.

Wheat: This crop should be grown on farms for production of flour, poultry feed, grazing and for erosion control. It is also a desirable plant for sowing with hairy vetch for a spring hay crop. Wheat is adapted to the Piedmont, Limestone Valleys and other heavier soils. It is not a satisfactory crop for poor, sandy land.

Interest in wheat production in Alabama has increased greatly within the last three or four years. A number of flour mills which have been idle have been put into operation and new mills have been erected in a number of counties. In Lee County alone around 500 farmers harvested wheat in the spring of 1942.

Broadcast or drill 4 to 6 pecks per acre. Sow September 1 to November 15. Alabama Blue-stem or Gasta are satisfactory varieties. Apply 400 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash at planting and top dress with nitrogen the first of March.

Wheat is attacked by rust for which there is no remedy at present. Smut which attacks wheat can be controlled by seed treatment.

Barley: Winter barley is being tried out in 10 Alabama counties as a means of supplying more grain. In these 50 counties trying barley 1,301 farms planted 9,926 acres in 1941. Practically no barley was planted in Alabama up until three or four years ago. It is anticipated that a big increase in the barley acreage will be made in the fall of 1942.

Some of the reasons for the increased popularity of barley are: It is about equal pound for pound to corn in feeding value. It makes its principal growth in the winter and spring so the yield is not so badly affected by drought as so frequently is the case with corn. It furnishes valuable grazing for livestock. A mixture of crimson clover and barley on good land is an especially productive grazing combination.

It occupies the land during the winter and spring, giving considerable protection to the land against erosion. The most successful producers of barley prepare their land several weeks before planting time, disk and harrow the land so as to have a good, firm seed bed. Drill or broadcast six pecks per acre and cover about two inches. Plant September 1 to October 15. Apply two to four hundred pounds

How To Save Tomato Seed

FEW farm families have ever made an attempt to save their own tomato seed—but it's a mighty fine thing to do.

When saving seed care should be taken to select tomato plants that have produced a quantity of fruit of good quality. If necessary, save all of the fruit from one or more plants having the desired qualities.

When the fruits are well ripened, remove from the plant and cut into four pieces. Place the cut tomatoes in a water tight container, such as a fruit jar or tin bucket, leave the container open and undisturbed for two or three days. It will be found upon examination that the tomatoes have fermented and all of the pulp has floated to the top and the seed have settled to the bottom. Pour off the pulp and wash the seed with water. Spread the seed on a newspaper, as you would melon seed, and allow to dry. Then place in small paper bag on which has been written the description of the seed and the date saved. Store in dry place away from rats.

By saving their own tomato seed, farm families may find that they can develop a variety of tomatoes that will be more satisfying to their taste than those that they ordinarily buy.

Why Not Try?

HAVE you entered the Alabama Food for Victory Program Contest in which a thousand dollars in defense bonds and stamps is being offered as prizes? If you haven't, you should see your county agent or county AAA administrative officer without delay.

Every farm family living on a farm which has a 1942 defense plan sheet is eligible to compete. Each award will be made on the basis of a written report including a detailed achievement record covering the farm's contribution to the agricultural war program and the degree of attaining the 1942 goal as set up by the county AAA office.

of superphosphate or three to six hundred pounds of basic slag and 50 pounds of muriate of potash at planting and top dress March 1 with nitrogen. Popular varieties are Marnobarb and Tennessee Five.

Those who have had experience in growing crimson clover will find it very desirable from the standpoint of grazing to add barley. Barley fits well into the rotation in that lespeze can be sown on it the last of February or first of March so that when the crop is harvested the land will not need to be plowed but the lespeze will be on the land for soil building and seed production purposes.



VOLUME 48

Seven New Names On Faculty List Elba Schools

A number of new names appear in the faculty list of the Elba public schools, which is given below. The schools will open for the 1942-43 term on next Monday.

The first day will be consumed in registration of those pupils already registered, and class-room work will start Tuesday morning at 8:00 o'clock. The first general assembly will be held at 9:30 on Tuesday morning, according to announcement of Supt. J. C. Dixon. Here is the faculty:

ELEMENTARY—Bryan, Mae; Deal, Dixie; Dunaway, Kurlipia; Harper, Elmer; Lee, Jesse; Maddox, Susie; Morris, Lillian; Nelson, Mrs. Dan; Rainer, Violet; Rowe, Zedie; Wise, Agnes T.; Young, Beulah.

HIGH SCHOOL—Carnley, Fleetwood; Chittis, Robert; Dinwiddie, Lucille; Ham, Kate; Kendrick, Ola B.; Lovell, Louise; Moore, F. D.; Ray, Blanche; Prescott, Althea.

VOCATIONAL—Gelger, E. P.; Paul, Jean R.

MUSIC—Bradley, Josephine.

EXPRESSION—Perdue, Frances.

SUPT.-PRINCIPAL—Dixon, James C.

New Faculty Members
Lovell, Mrs. Louise, Centerville, Tenn. For the past three years Mrs. Lovell has been a student at Peabody College. She holds a B. S. and M. A. degree from same.

Science—Dinwiddie, Lucille, Paris, Tenn. For the past three years she has been connected with the schools at Port Royal, S. C. She holds an A. B. degree from Bethel College, McKenzie, Tenn., and an M. A. degree from Peabody College, Social Science and Mathematics.

Ray, Blanche, Tuscaloosa, Ala. A. B. degree from University of Alabama and a graduate of Tuscaloosa Business College, Commercial Work.

Moore, F. D., Mobile, Ala. A graduate of Birmingham Institute, ern, holds a B. degree. Past year was assistant coach at Murphy High School. Athletics and English.

Carnley, Fleetwood, Elba, A. B. and LL.B. University of Alabama. Social Science and English.

Kendrick, Ola B., Coffee County Schools. Junior High Work.

Nelson, Mrs. Dan, Coffee County Schools. A. B. from University of Alabama. Elementary School.

Mrs. Sam Collier left Tuesday for New York City where she will spend a few days with her husband. Before returning to Elba, Mrs. Collier will visit Mrs. Virginia Frost in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Gunter, of New Brooklyn, and Mrs. Claude Smith spent Monday in Montgomery and Auburn.

Mrs. Kirke Allred and daughter, Mary Kirke, of Montgomery, visited relatives in Elba last week.

COFFEE IS LEADING PEANUT PRODUCING COUNTY

Peanut producers in five counties in this section—Coffee, Dale, Henry, Houston and Geneva—will have some four million dollars more to pay the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker this fall than last year, according to a rough estimate by the Georgia-Florida-Alabama Peanut Association.

According to figures on last year's crop as released by the Triple A in Auburn, these five counties last year produced 68,000 tons of peanuts, which, at the average price of \$80 per ton, prevailing last year, netted farmers approximately five million dollars.

This year it is estimated farmers will send nine million dollars through the trade channels of this territory, though the production of 56,043 tons of quota peanuts and 29,826 tons of oil peanuts, which, at \$135 and \$82 per ton respectively, will net more than nine million dollars.

Breaking the figures down into counties, it is estimated that Coffee County will this year produce approximately 15,000 tons of quota and 2,890 tons of oil peanuts, which will net the farmers \$2,244,890, more than three-quarters of a million than last year, when 18,900 tons brought farmers \$1,535,160.

Henry County farmers last year were paid \$1,152,800 for 10,000 tons of peanuts, while this year they will be paid \$2,192,745 for 12,400 tons of quota and 6,914 tons of oil peanuts.

Peanut growers in Geneva County last year grew 11,000 tons of peanuts which netted approximately \$954,420. This year production is estimated at 9,990 tons of quota and 5,087 tons of oil peanuts which should bring producers \$1,860,001.

Dale County last year produced more than 10,000 tons of peanuts which brought \$842,720. This year, according to the estimated acreage, farmers will produce 9,738 tons of quota and 3,458 tons of oil peanuts which will bring around \$1,578,710, an increase of 7,738 tons of quota and 3,458 tons of oil peanuts which should bring approximately \$2,039,695.

MISS MARGARET REDDOCH IS NEW ASST. HOME AGENT
Miss Margaret Reddoch came to Coffee County September first as assistant home agent.

A former resident of Montgomery and Laverne, Miss Reddoch is a graduate of Alabama College, Montevallo, and has been a teacher of vocational home economics.

Among the new subjects at P. I., Auburn, during the past summer.

Miss Reddoch succeeds Miss Mildred Sconyers, who was recently promoted to home agent with assignment to Bullock County.

Messers Fountain Lee, J. W., Kendrick and Dove Johnson left Wednesday morning for Mobile, Pensacola and Panama City on a business trip.

Mrs. Lillian Rowe, of Enterprise, is spending this week with her mother.

Milton O'Neal, Jr., of Andalusia, is visiting Charles Lewis Rowe.

DORSEY SEZ:



PHONE 146

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

We are especially prepared to render prompt and satisfactory service.

We are again authorized to buy your Scrap Rubber, and are urging every one in this territory to join in the campaign of salvaging every pound of this valuable material for the war effort. Look everywhere and bring in every pound you can find. We will pay you for it, cash.

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